

dying, the most vital appearing green in their upper parts only. The largest trunk measured 7 feet 6 inches in circumference close to the base and 6 feet 9 inches a foot above the ground.

Of the localities mentioned by Torrey (1842) that at Hempstead is probably now reduced to the two companion trees at Rockville Center on the stream flowing south from Hempstead, which was dammed and excavated over thirty years ago, I am told, to form the Hempstead reservoir and associated ponds.

Wherever Torrey's Rockaway station may have been, there can be little doubt that it no longer exists.

NEW YORK, December, 1907.

A KEY TO THE WHITE AND BRIGHT-COLORED SESSILE POLYPOREAE OF TEMPERATE NORTH AMERICA. — II

BY WILLIAM A. MURRILL

G. THE SPECIES OF TYROMYCES

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| 1. Pileus large, 8 cm. or more in diameter. | 2 |
| Pileus small, 5 cm. or less in diameter. | 6 |
| 2. Tubes less than 5 mm. long. | 3 |
| Tubes more than 5 mm. long. | 5 |
| 3. Surface of pileus marked with circular depressed spots. | |
| <i>T. guttulatus</i> (Peck) Murrill | 4 |
| Surface of pileus not guttulate. | |
| 4. Pileus over 1 cm. thick. | <i>T. palustris</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| Pileus less than 5 mm. thick. | <i>T. obductus</i> (Berk.) Murrill |
| 5. Pileus very smooth, becoming dark sordid-bay on drying. | <i>T. Smallii</i> Murrill |
| Pileus rough, sodden, white, becoming blackish, especially at the margin. | <i>T. Spraguei</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| Pileus tuberculose, ochraceous, not becoming blackish. | <i>T. tiliophila</i> Murrill |
| 6. Pileus resinous or cartilaginous in appearance. | 7 |
| Pileus neither resinous nor cartilaginous. | 8 |
| 7. Tubes sharply and deeply lacerate. | <i>T. cerifluus</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| Tubes slightly dentate. | <i>T. semistupinus</i> (B. & C.) Murrill |
| 8. Tubes large, irregular, lacerate, 1-2 to a mm. | <i>T. undosus</i> (Peck) Murrill |
| Tubes much smaller, usually regular and entire. | 9 |
| 9. Surface zonate. | 10 |
| Surface azonate. | 11 |
| 10. Pileus 1-3 mm. thick, not effused. | <i>T. crispellus</i> (Peck) Murrill |
| Pileus 5 mm. or more thick, effused-reflexed | <i>T. Ellisianus</i> Murrill |
| 11. Surface conspicuously villose or tomentose. | 12 |
| Surface glabrous or nearly so. | 13 |

12. Pileus more or less bluish, not effused. *T. caesius* (Schrad.) Murrill
 Pileus not bluish, effused-reflexed. *T. semipileatus* (Peck) Murrill
13. Surface pelliculose, more or less tinged with gray. *T. chioneus* (Fr.) Karst.
 Surface white, without a pellicle. 14
14. Pileus about 2 mm. thick. *T. Bartholomaei* (Peck) Murrill
 Pileus much thicker. 15
15. Edges of tubes obtuse, entire. *T. anceps* (Peck) Murrill
 Edges of tubes very thin, lacerate. *T. lacteus* (Fr.) Murrill

H. THE SPECIES OF TRAMETES

1. Context punky, soft. 2
 Context corky, rather firm. *T. subnivosa* Murrill
2. Tubes small, 4 to a mm.; found on *Robinia*. *T. robiniophila* Murrill
 Tubes large, 2 to a mm.; found on *Salix*. *T. suaveolens* (L.) Fr.

I. THE SPECIES OF RIGIDOPORUS

Pileus thin, rigid, multizonate, reddish; tubes rather slender, edges thin.
T. surinamensis (Miq.) Murrill

J. THE SPECIES OF PORONIDULUS

Pileus thin, conchate, white, with pale-reddish zones; found on elm branches.
T. conchifer (Schw.) Murrill

NEW YORK BOTANICAL GARDEN.

SHORTER NOTES

THE NAME CHARA.—The origin of the modern application of the name *Chara* has been much disputed, and it may not be superfluous to call attention to one opinion, which seems to be the most plausible, and to connect with it the name of the author who appears to have introduced the word into literature, although he attained his eminence in other fields. Julius Caesar in the 48th chapter of the 3d book of his "De Bello Civile" says: Est etiam genus radices inventum ab iis, qui fuerant in vallibus, quod appellatur *Chara*, quod admixtum lacte multum inopiam levabat. Id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant.

This may be roughly translated: There is also a kind of root, found by those who had been in the valleys, which is called *Chara*, and this when mixed with milk greatly lessened the feeling of hunger. They make it into the likeness of bread.

No person can possibly advance the idea that the *Chara* of modern botany could be made into bread, with or without the use of milk. This merely proves that the name was in use in